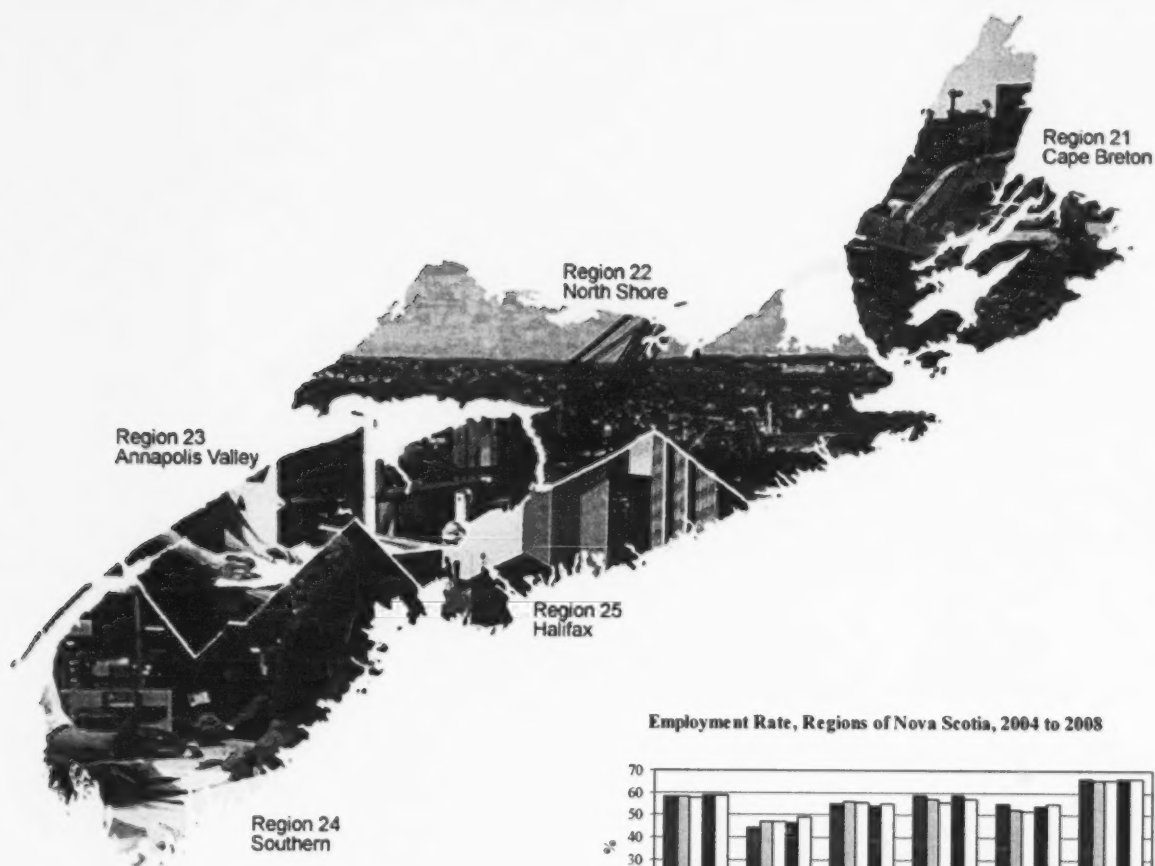
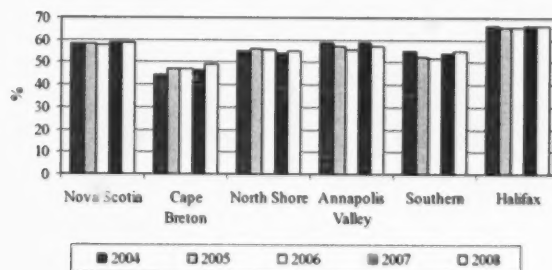


Labour Market Monthly

October 2009



Employment Rate, Regions of Nova Scotia, 2004 to 2008



Inquiries or suggestions with regards to the *Labour Market Monthly* or data contained within are welcome and should be directed to:

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Nova Scotia Labour Market Monthly

October 2009

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ISSN 1718-5521 (Online)

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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*¹, produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutionalised residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys; and 3) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment

rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

[http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicatio
nsb.asp?id=Pub19](http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicatio
nsb.asp?id=Pub19)

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2009

Data for:	Release Date:
January	February 6, 2009
February	March 13, 2009
March	April 9, 2009
April	May 8, 2009
May	June 5, 2009
June	July 10, 2009
July	August 7, 2009
August	September 4, 2009
September	October 9, 2009
October	November 6, 2009
November	December 4, 2009
December	January 2010

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-X;
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm>

¹ Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – October 2009

(November 2009 will be released December 4, 2009)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:

Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS

Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

There were no references to Nova Scotia labour market conditions in *The Daily* release by Statistics Canada regarding the change in employment for October 2009 over September 2009.

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month and year over year)

In Nova Scotia October 2009, labour force increased 0.1 percent over September 2009 to 500,000 and increased 1.0 percent over October 2008. Employment increased 0.3 percent (1,200) over September 2009 to 453,300 and declined 0.9 percent over October 2008. Unemployment declined 1.7 percent over September 2009 to 46,700 and increased 23.9 percent over October 2008. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points over September 2009 to 9.3 percent.

In Canada October 2009, labour force remained unchanged over September 2009 to 18.4 million and increased 0.2 percent over October 2008. Employment declined 0.3 percent (43,200) over September 2009 to 16.8 million and declined 2.3 percent over October 2008.

Unemployment increased 2.4 percent over September 2009 to 1.6 million and increased 37.9 percent over October 2008. The unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage points over September 2009 to 8.6 percent.

On a three-month moving average basis, unadjusted, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in October 2009 decreased by 0.4 percentage points over the previous month to 6.8 percent. The Halifax CMA has the sixth lowest unemployment rate east of Winnipeg. The lowest unemployment rate, 4.3 percent, was in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, while the highest rate, 12.5 percent, was in Windsor, Ontario.



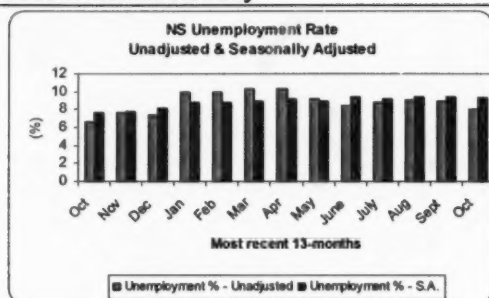
Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

Trend –Year to Date (January – October)

Nova Scotia's labour market continues to exhibit resilience so far in 2009. Employment has remained unchanged from January to October of 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. The monthly results from the October Labour Force Survey were positive, keeping the employment growth above zero for the year so far.

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Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

The positive October employment results failed to compensate for Nova Scotia's growth in labour force this year: up 1.6 percent. The labour force participation rate increased 0.7 percentage points to 64.6 percent of the working age population. As labour supply growth continued to exceed employment growth, the number of unemployed workers rose from 37,700 to 45,600 or 21.1 percent. The average unemployment rate for the first ten months of 2009 increased 1.5 percentage points to 9.2 percent.

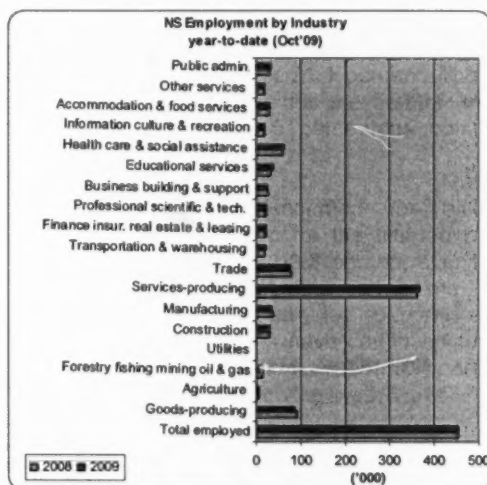
Full-time jobs accounted for all of the employment growth for the first ten months of 2009, increasing by 0.3 percent over the same period last year. At the same time, part-time employees dropped 1.4 percent. Full-time employment results have continued for several months, suggesting labour hoarding by employers.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Average Year-to-date (Seasonally adjusted data)

	Jan-Oct 2008	Jan-Oct 2009
Population ('000)	768.3	772.2
Labour Force ('000)	490.7	498.4
Employment ('000)	453.0	452.8
Full-time ('000)	370.1	371.1
Part-time ('000)	82.9	81.7
Unemployment ('000)	37.7	45.6
Unemployment (percent)	7.7	9.2
Participation (percent)	63.9	64.6
Employment (percent)	59.0	58.7

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

Employment growth continues to be concentrated in the service sector with a 1.6 percent increase, spread across many service sectors, including education, professional/technical services, public administration, finance, insurance, real estate, transportation, warehousing, health care, social assistance, accommodation and food services. Many of these service based sectors are less exposed to global market conditions, though the global credit crunch can also be seen in the fall in employment for support business services (call centres). Unlike other service industries, retail and wholesale trade employment (the largest component of the service sector), fell by 2.8 percent. This decline reflects the 1.9 percent decrease in retail sales for the first eight months of 2009 over the same period in 2008.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

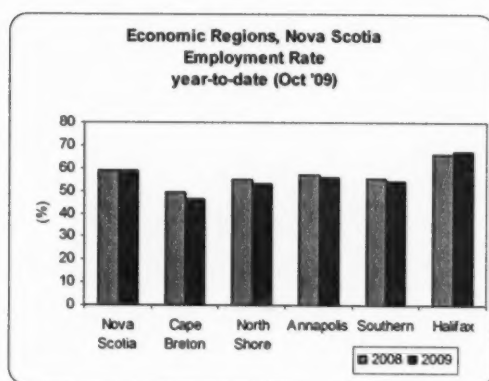
The goods producing sectors are typically more exposed to the global recession than service industries. Employment losses of 6.3 percent in the goods producing sector are spread across all industries except agriculture. In particular, manufacturing employment is down by 12.9 percent so far this year. Manufacturing employment has fallen for several months as the value of manufacturing shipments declined 16.9 percent (seasonally adjusted) from January to

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August of 2009. Construction employment is down 2.6 percent, reflecting an 8.5 percent decline in residential capital investments for the first half of 2009 over the first half of 2008.

All of the sub-provincial regions reported higher unemployment rates for the first ten months of 2009 over the same period in 2008. The only region to have positive employment growth was HRM. Strong employment growth in HRM may be encouraging more people to look for work, boosting the labour force and unemployment rates.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving average and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are larger.

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the Province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(3rd quarter 2009 will be released November 30, 2009)

Year-to-date (January - June)

Year-to-date in 2009, total wages and salaries were \$7.9 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented an increase of 1.8 percent over the same period 2008. Canada's total wages and salaries figure of \$359.2 billion year-to-date in 2009, posted a 0.5 percent increase over the same period in 2008. In 2009, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 percent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia January - June

	(\$millions)	
	2008	2009
Canada	357,605.2	359,216.3
Nova Scotia	7,791.1	7,934.9

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Year to date in 2009, \$1,598.4 million of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries were from the goods producing sector and \$6.3 billion were from the service producing sector, representing 20.1 percent and 79.9 percent of the total, respectively. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components of the goods producing sector, making up 44.0 percent and 36.9 percent of the total goods-producing sector, respectively. The greatest contributors in the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries (19.3 percent of the service sector total), public administration (18.0 percent), trade (17.1 percent), and health care and social assistance (16.0 percent).

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia (NAICS-based) January – June

(\$thousands – actual)

Industry	2008	2009	% Change
All Goods Producing	1,636,081	1,598,407	-2.3
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	149,736	140,610	-6.1
Mining & Oil & Gas	88,136	84,157	-4.5
Manufacturing	741,466	703,493	-5.1
Construction	577,994	589,806	2.0
Utilities	78,749	80,341	2.0
All Service Producing	6,155,006	6,336,451	2.9
Trade	1,072,560	1,082,883	1.0
Transportation & Storage	355,332	351,703	-1.0
Information & Cultural	196,030	201,890	3.0
Finance & Real Estate	545,427	559,884	2.7
Professional & Personal Service	1,180,079	1,224,300	3.7
Educational Services	749,808	761,276	1.5
Health Care & Socia ¹			
Asst.	965,929	1,014,506	5.0
Public Administration	1,089,841	1,140,009	4.6

Numbers may not total due to rounding

Note: Public Administration is total of federal, provincial and local administration.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(September 2009 will be released November 26, 2009)

Year-to-date (January - August)

Year-to-date in 2009, the average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 2.8 percent over the same period in 2008 from \$711.10 to \$730.88 per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 1.7 percent, from \$807.53 to \$820.98 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings year-to-date in 2009 were \$90.10 (11.0 percent) less than the Canadian average.

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In Nova Scotia, average weekly employment was 389,739 (all employees as reported in SEPH) year-to-date in 2009, a 1.2 percent decrease over the same period in 2008. In comparison, Canada's 2009 average weekly employment was 14.5 million, a decrease of 1.7 percent over the same period in 2008.

Average Weekly Earnings Data Canada and Nova Scotia January - August (all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) (\$)		
2008 Jan-Aug	807.53	711.10
2009 Jan-Aug ^p	820.98	730.88
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2008 Jan-Aug	14,741,356	394,633
2009 Jan-Aug ^p	14,487,513	389,739

^p preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

Year-to-date in 2009, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased by 0.3 percent over the same period 2008 at \$875.32, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 3.6 percent to \$705.00. For industries for which data is available, year-to-date average weekly earnings in 2009 ranged from \$323.01 in accommodation and food services industries to \$1,033.25 in Information and Culture.

October 2009

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry Nova Scotia January - August (including overtime) (NAICS-based) (\$)

Industry	2008	2009 ^p	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	711.10	730.88	2.8
Goods Producing	872.32	875.32	0.3
Construction	817.83	832.19	1.8
Manufacturing	844.17	832.29	-1.4
Service Producing	680.67	705.00	3.6
Trade	534.48	554.44	3.7
Transportation & Warehousing	827.28	828.00	0.1
Information & Culture	851.21	1,033.25	21.4
Finance & Insurance	953.78	1,011.92	6.1
Professional, Scientific & Technical	956.75	976.02	2.0
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	573.12	567.77	-0.9
Educational Services	753.70	772.17	2.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	690.25	736.12	6.6
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	450.69	485.58	7.7
Accommodation & Food Services	319.22	323.01	1.2
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	610.77	622.81	2.0
Public Administration	982.96	1,003.42	2.1

^p preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(September 2009 will be released November 24, 2009)

Year-to-date (January - August)

Year-to-date in 2009, there were an average of 46,864 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received EI benefits (excludes employment insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits). This figure is 16.3 percent higher than in the same period 2008. Nationwide, there were 1,089,686 beneficiaries, a 41.2 percent increase over the same period 2008.

**EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
January - August**

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg. ¹ #	Total \$ Millions	Avg. ¹ #	Total \$ Million
2008 Jan-Aug	771,805	10,148.2	40,284	491.4
2009 Jan-Aug ^p	1,089,686	14,654.5	46,864	601.8

¹ Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia, a total of \$601.8 million has been paid in EI benefit payments year-to-date in 2009. This figure represents 22.5 percent more benefits paid than in the same period in 2008. Nationwide, there was \$14.7 billion paid in EI benefit payments year-to-date in 2009, a 44.4 percent increase over the same period in 2008.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

Year-to-date (January - June 2009)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that there was an average of 126,080 public sector employees year-to-date in Nova Scotia in 2009, an increase of 0.8 percent over the average of the same period 2008. The government sector increased 1.3 percent to 117,733 while the business enterprises sector decreased 5.6 percent to 8,348. The federal government figure increased 0.6 percent to 24,127. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 2.1 percent to 10,361 year-to-date in 2009 over the same period 2008.

**Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
January - June**

	2008	2009	% Change
Government			
Federal (incl. Military)	23,971	24,127	0.6
Military	10,580	10,361	-2.1
Provincial General	11,085	10,239	-7.6
Health & Social Services	28,602	30,365	6.2
Universities & Colleges	13,276	13,270	0.0
Local General	16,900	17,259	2.1
School Boards	22,357	22,472	0.5
Total Government	116,192	117,733	1.3
Government Business Enterprises			
Enterprises	8,847	8,348	-5.6
Federal	6,393	5,993	-6.3
Provincial	1,965	1,866	-5.0
Local	489	489	0.0
Total Public Sector	125,038	126,080	0.8

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.

Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports*; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

**Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
January – June
(\$'000)**

	2008	2009	% Change
Government			
Federal (incl. Military)	769,524	818,633	6.4
Military	339,029	339,714	0.2
Provincial General	309,373	310,940	0.5
Health & Social Services	659,011	699,427	6.1
Universities & Colleges	302,366	302,282	0.0
Local General	167,291	170,842	2.1
School Boards	418,480	420,640	0.5
Total Government	2,626,046	2,722,758	3.7
Government Business Enterprises			
Business Enterprises	164,877	170,851	3.6
Federal	130,178	135,483	4.1
Provincial	27,099	27,607	1.9
Local	7,598	7,759	2.1
Total Public Sector	2,790,923	2,893,609	3.7

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.

Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports*; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries increased 3.7 percent year-to-date in 2009 over the same period in 2008 to \$2,893.6 million, with

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94.1 percent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.9 percent from government business enterprises.

Notes from Statistics Canada:

With the March 31, 2009 release, data from the SEPH survey will be produced using a new estimation method. Many series will be affected by this change, most notably average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours. While estimates of total number of employees will not be affected, some shifts in the breakdown by category of worker may occur. Attempts will be made to revise previously released estimates back to 2001 to ensure continuity in data series. Data quality indicators will be incorporated into many of the time series. When the quality of a specific monthly estimate is too unreliable for publication, an 'F' will replace the actual estimate on CANSIM. In cases where the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates the series will no longer be available.

Effective May 29, 2009 revisions were made to 2005 to 2008 federal, provincial and territorial employment and wages and salaries data. An adjustment to the provincial and territorial general government data for 2001 to 2008 was made to exclude struck-off employees and employees on unpaid leave to better conform to the Public Sector Employment Survey's definition of employment. Also, provincial government business enterprise data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from 1999 to 2008 have been revised.

Effective May 29, 2009, 2001 to 2008 data on education, health and social service institutions and local general government from the Survey of Employment Payroll and Hours (SEPH) were revised.

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Change*
Canada								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,044.1	27,401.5	27,433.1	389.0	27,044.1	27,401.5	27,433.1	389.0
Labour force ('000)	18,346.3	18,387.8	18,382.2	35.9	18,303.3	18,297.1	18,300.6	-2.7
Employment ('000)	17,194.7	16,838.0	16,794.8	-399.9	17,270.7	16,901.3	16,909.4	-361.3
Employment full-time ('000)	14,004.2	13,609.6	13,626.1	-378.1	13,995.1	13,726.8	13,687.8	-307.3
Employment part-time ('000)	3,190.5	3,228.4	3,168.7	-21.8	3,275.6	3,174.5	3,221.7	-53.9
Unemployment ('000)	1,151.5	1,549.7	1,587.4	435.9	1,032.7	1,395.8	1,391.1	358.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.3	8.4	8.6	2.3	5.6	7.6	7.6	2.0
Participation rate (%)	67.8	67.1	67.0	-0.8	67.7	66.8	66.7	-1.0
Employment rate (%)	63.6	61.4	61.2	-2.4	63.9	61.7	61.6	-2.3
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	427.2	429.7	429.9	2.5	427.2	429.7	429.9	2.5
Labour force ('000)	253.2	255.9	256	2.7	252.2	256.9	253.4	4.7
Employment ('000)	218.3	216.6	212.6	-1.7	221.0	224.3	214.8	3.3
Employment full-time ('000)	185.3	184.9	180.2	-0.4	188.8	193.1	183.1	-5.7
Employment part-time ('000)	33.0	31.7	32.4	-1.3	32.2	31.1	31.7	-1.1
Unemployment ('000)	34.9	39.2	43.4	4.3	31.2	32.6	38.6	1.4
Unemployment rate (%)	13.8	15.3	17	1.5	12.4	12.7	15.2	0.3
Participation rate (%)	59.3	59.6	59.5	0.3	59.0	59.8	58.9	0.8
Employment rate (%)	51.1	50.4	49.5	-0.7	51.7	52.2	50.0	0.5
Prince Edward Island								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	115.3	116.4	116.4	1.1	115.3	116.4	116.4	1.1
Labour force ('000)	78.7	78.9	80.2	1.5	77.7	79.5	79.1	1.4
Employment ('000)	69.7	69.6	70.6	0.9	70.2	72.3	71.6	1.4
Employment full-time ('000)	57.7	57.5	57.1	-0.6	58.1	60.0	57.5	-0.6
Employment part-time ('000)	11.9	12.1	13.4	1.5	12.1	12.3	14.1	2.0
Unemployment ('000)	9.1	9.3	9.6	0.5	7.5	7.2	7.5	0.0
Unemployment rate (%)	11.6	11.8	12.0	0.4	9.7	9.1	9.5	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	68.3	67.8	68.9	0.6	67.4	68.3	68.0	0.6
Employment rate (%)	60.5	59.8	60.7	0.2	60.9	62.1	61.5	0.6
Nova Scotia								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	770.2	773.3	773.7	3.5	770.2	773.3	773.7	3.5
Labour force ('000)	495.2	499.6	500.0	4.8	495.1	497.8	498.9	3.8
Employment ('000)	457.5	452.1	453.3	-4.2	462.1	453.6	458.4	-3.7
Employment full-time ('000)	373.0	368.8	372.4	-0.6	374.1	370.3	375.0	0.9
Employment part-time ('000)	84.5	83.3	80.9	-3.6	88.0	83.3	83.4	-4.6
Unemployment ('000)	37.7	47.5	46.7	9.0	33.0	44.2	40.5	7.5
Unemployment rate (%)	7.6	9.5	9.3	1.7	6.7	8.9	8.1	1.4
Participation rate (%)	64.3	64.6	64.6	0.3	64.3	64.4	64.5	0.2
Employment rate (%)	59.4	58.5	58.6	-0.8	60.0	58.7	59.2	-0.8

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	<u>Seasonally adjusted</u>		<u>Annual</u>		<u>Unadjusted</u>		<u>Annual</u>	
	Sept'08	Aug'09	Sept'09	Change*	Sept'08	Aug'09	Sept'09	Change*
New Brunswick								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	619.3	622.2	622.3	3.0	619.3	622.2	622.3	3.0
Labour force ('000)	405.3	400.1	403.6	-1.7	402.7	400.8	401.7	-1.0
Employment ('000)	369.2	367.8	369.4	0.2	371.1	374.2	373.1	2.0
Employment full-time ('000)	309.9	309.6	312.0	2.1	312.6	319.2	316.4	3.8
Employment part-time ('000)	59.3	58.2	57.4	-1.9	58.6	55.0	56.7	-1.9
Unemployment ('000)	36.1	32.3	34.2	-1.9	31.5	26.6	28.6	-2.9
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	8.1	8.5	-0.4	7.8	6.6	7.1	-0.7
Participation rate (%)	65.4	64.3	64.9	-0.5	65.0	64.4	64.6	-0.4
Employment rate (%)	59.6	59.1	59.4	-0.2	59.9	60.1	60.0	0.1
Quebec								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	6,390.7	6,451.9	6,458.7	68.0	6,390.7	6,451.9	6,458.7	68.0
Labour force ('000)	4,192.8	4,196.7	4,182.1	-10.7	4,184.8	4,182.2	4,162.8	-22.0
Employment ('000)	3,890.2	3,826.7	3,828.1	-62.1	3,912.5	3,858.1	3,858.1	-54.4
Employment full-time ('000)	3,140.8	3,107.6	3,131.5	-9.3	3,128.0	3,138.8	3,136.3	8.3
Employment part-time ('000)	749.4	719.1	696.6	-52.8	784.4	719.3	721.8	-62.6
Unemployment ('000)	302.6	370.0	354.0	51.4	272.3	324.1	304.6	32.3
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	8.8	8.5	1.3	6.5	7.7	7.3	0.8
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.0	64.8	-0.8	65.5	64.8	64.5	-1.0
Employment rate (%)	60.9	59.3	59.3	-1.6	61.2	59.8	59.7	-1.5
Ontario								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	10,560.1	10,695.3	10,707.6	147.5	10,560.1	10,695.3	10,707.6	147.5
Labour force ('000)	7,197.8	7,182.5	7,182.4	-15.4	7,177.6	7,137.4	7,151.6	-26.0
Employment ('000)	6,719.0	6,525.1	6,513.1	-205.9	6,754.6	6,534.5	6,573.1	-181.5
Employment full-time ('000)	5,463.8	5,265.5	5,268.7	-195.1	5,466.9	5,304.1	5,309.7	-157.2
Employment part-time ('000)	1,255.3	1,259.6	1,244.4	-10.9	1,287.7	1,230.4	1,263.4	-24.3
Unemployment ('000)	478.8	657.4	669.3	190.5	423.0	602.8	578.4	155.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	9.2	9.3	2.6	5.9	8.4	8.1	2.2
Participation rate (%)	68.2	67.2	67.1	-1.1	68.0	66.7	66.8	-1.2
Employment rate (%)	63.6	61.0	60.8	-2.8	64.0	61.1	61.4	-2.6
Manitoba								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	913.1	926.1	926.9	13.8	913.1	926.1	926.9	13.8
Labour force ('000)	634.5	643.2	642.8	8.3	633.3	639.9	640.2	6.9
Employment ('000)	606.9	608.9	605.5	-1.4	609.3	609.0	607.9	-1.4
Employment full-time ('000)	493.7	489.1	488.5	-5.2	495.1	490.3	489.9	-5.2
Employment part-time ('000)	113.2	119.8	117.0	3.8	114.2	118.7	118.0	3.8
Unemployment ('000)	27.6	34.3	37.3	9.7	24.0	30.9	32.3	8.3
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3	5.3	5.8	1.5	3.8	4.8	5.0	1.2
Participation rate (%)	69.5	69.5	69.3	-0.2	69.4	69.1	69.1	-0.3
Employment rate (%)	66.5	65.7	65.3	-1.2	66.7	65.8	65.6	-1.1
Saskatchewan								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	772.1	782.1	783.0	10.9	772.1	782.1	783.0	10.9
Labour force ('000)	541.0	544.3	546.8	5.8	539.2	543.5	544.7	5.5
Employment ('000)	519.7	519.0	517.7	-2.0	521.6	521.8	520.6	-1.0
Employment full-time ('000)	425.8	421.8	421.2	-4.6	425.4	426.7	423.8	-1.6
Employment part-time ('000)	93.9	97.2	96.6	2.7	96.2	95.1	96.8	0.6
Unemployment ('000)	21.3	25.3	29.0	7.7	17.6	21.7	24.1	6.5
Unemployment rate (%)	3.9	4.6	5.3	1.4	3.3	4.0	4.4	1.1
Participation rate (%)	70.1	69.6	69.8	-0.3	69.8	69.5	69.6	-0.2
Employment rate (%)	67.3	66.4	66.1	-1.2	67.6	66.7	66.5	-1.1

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	<u>Seasonally adjusted</u>				<u>Unadjusted</u>			
	Sept'08	Aug'09	Sept'09	Annual Change*	Sept'08	Aug'09	Sept'09	Annual Change*
Alberta								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	2,812.3	2,882.2	2,887.1	74.8	2,812.3	2,882.2	2,887.1	74.8
Labour force ('000)	2,113.1	2,134.0	2,127.6	14.5	2,109.6	2,119.1	2,115.3	5.7
Employment ('000)	2,035.2	1,982.1	1,967.2	-68.0	2,035.4	1,981.1	1,966.6	-68.8
Employment full-time ('000)	1,701.2	1,627.9	1,618.0	-83.2	1,696.7	1,633.1	1,618.3	-78.4
Employment part-time ('000)	334.0	354.2	349.1	15.1	338.7	347.9	348.2	9.5
Unemployment ('000)	77.8	151.9	160.5	82.7	74.2	138.0	148.7	74.5
Unemployment rate (%)	3.7	7.1	7.5	3.8	3.5	6.5	7.0	3.5
Participation rate (%)	75.1	74.0	73.7	-1.4	75.0	73.5	73.3	-1.7
Employment rate (%)	72.4	68.8	68.1	-4.3	72.4	68.7	68.1	-4.3
British Columbia								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	3,663.9	3,722.6	3,727.5	63.6	3,663.9	3,722.6	3,727.5	63.6
Labour force ('000)	2,434.6	2,452.7	2,460.8	26.2	2,431.2	2,440.1	2,453.0	21.8
Employment ('000)	2,309.0	2,270.1	2,257.2	-51.8	2,312.9	2,272.5	2,265.2	-47.7
Employment full-time ('000)	1,853.4	1,777.0	1,776.5	-76.9	1,849.4	1,791.3	1,777.7	-71.7
Employment part-time ('000)	455.6	493.1	480.7	25.1	463.5	481.2	487.5	24.0
Unemployment ('000)	125.7	182.6	203.5	77.8	118.3	167.6	187.8	69.5
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	7.4	8.3	3.1	4.9	6.9	7.7	2.8
Participation rate (%)	66.4	65.9	66.0	-0.4	66.4	65.5	65.8	-0.6
Employment rate (%)	63.0	61.0	60.6	-2.4	63.1	61.0	60.8	-2.3

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

Characteristics	Canada				Nova Scotia			
	3-month moving average, unadjusted			Annual Change*	3-month moving average, unadjusted			Annual Change*
	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09		Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,010.4	27,362.0	27,397.7	387.3	769.9	772.8	773.3	3.4
Labour force ('000)	18,394.0	18,605.3	18,459.0	65.0	497.4	505.2	501.9	4.5
Employment ('000)	17,297.6	17,017.5	16,963.7	-333.9	461.3	460.2	458.2	-3.1
Employment full-time ('000)	14,236.9	14,030.3	13,871.4	-365.5	382.5	386.9	379.6	-2.9
Employment part-time ('000)	3,060.7	2,987.2	3,092.3	31.6	78.8	73.3	78.6	-0.2
Unemployment ('000)	1,096.4	1,587.8	1,495.2	398.8	36.1	45.0	43.7	7.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	8.5	8.1	2.1	7.3	8.9	8.7	1.4
Participation rate (%)	68.1	68.0	67.4	-0.7	64.6	65.4	64.9	0.3
Employment rate (%)	64.0	62.2	61.9	-2.1	59.9	59.5	59.3	-0.6
1230 - Annapolis Valley					1210 - Cape Breton			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	101.3	101.7	101.8	0.5	115.6	114.9	114.8	-0.8
Labour force ('000)	63.9	61.9	62.4	-1.5	65.8	65.0	64.6	-1.2
Employment ('000)	60.1	56.7	57.1	-3.0	57.6	56.3	55.8	-1.8
Employment full-time ('000)	49.6	47.0	46.6	-3.0	47.3	48.0	46.0	-1.3
Employment part-time ('000)	10.5	9.8	10.4	-0.1	10.3	8.3	9.8	-0.5
Unemployment ('000)	3.8	5.2	5.3	1.5	8.2	8.8	8.8	0.6
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	8.4	8.5	2.6	12.5	13.5	13.6	1.1
Participation rate (%)	63.1	60.9	61.3	-1.8	56.9	56.6	56.3	-0.6
Employment rate (%)	59.3	55.8	56.1	-3.2	49.8	49.0	48.6	-1.2
1250 - Halifax County					Halifax Metro (CMA)			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	318.1	321.7	322.1	4.0	318.1	321.7	322.1	4.0
Labour force ('000)	222.1	232.5	230.2	8.1	222.1	232.5	230.2	8.1
Employment ('000)	210.6	215.8	214.5	3.9	210.6	215.8	214.5	3.9
Employment full-time ('000)	174.5	182.5	180.0	5.5	174.5	182.5	180.0	5.5
Employment part-time ('000)	36.1	33.3	34.5	-1.6	36.1	33.3	34.5	-1.6
Unemployment ('000)	11.5	16.8	15.7	4.2	11.5	16.8	15.7	4.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	7.2	6.8	1.6	5.2	7.2	6.8	1.6
Participation rate (%)	69.8	72.3	71.5	1.7	69.8	72.3	71.5	1.7
Employment rate (%)	66.2	67.1	66.6	0.4	66.2	67.1	66.6	0.4
1220 - North Shore					1240 - Southern			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	131.4	131.4	131.4	0.0	103.6	103.2	103.2	-0.4
Labour force ('000)	81.8	81.4	82.1	0.3	63.8	64.3	62.6	-1.2
Employment ('000)	74.9	72.6	73.5	-1.4	58.0	58.7	57.4	-0.6
Employment full-time ('000)	63.0	61.7	61.0	-2.0	48.1	47.8	46.1	-2.0
Employment part-time ('000)	11.9	11.0	12.5	0.6	9.9	10.9	11.3	1.4
Unemployment ('000)	6.9	8.8	8.6	1.7	5.8	5.5	5.2	-0.6
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	10.8	10.5	2.1	9.1	8.6	8.3	-0.8
Participation rate (%)	62.3	61.9	62.5	0.2	61.6	62.3	60.7	-0.9
Employment rate (%)	57.0	55.3	55.9	-1.1	56.0	56.9	55.6	-0.7

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	<u>Total</u>				<u>Full-time</u>				<u>Part-time</u>			
	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*
Canada	17,194.7	16,838.0	16,794.8	-399.9	14,004.2	13,609.6	13,626.1	-378.1	3,190.5	3,228.4	3,168.7	-21.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.3	216.6	212.6	-5.7	185.3	184.9	180.2	-5.1	33.0	31.7	32.4	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	69.7	69.6	70.6	0.9	57.7	57.5	57.1	-0.6	11.9	12.1	13.4	1.5
Nova Scotia	457.5	452.1	453.3	-4.2	373.0	368.8	372.4	-0.6	84.5	83.3	80.9	-3.6
New Brunswick	369.2	367.8	369.4	0.2	309.9	309.6	312.0	2.1	59.3	58.2	57.4	-1.9
Quebec	3,890.2	3,826.7	3,828.1	-62.1	3,140.8	3,107.6	3,131.5	-9.3	749.4	719.1	696.6	-52.8
Ontario	6,719.0	6,525.1	6,513.1	-205.9	5,463.8	5,265.5	5,268.7	-195.1	1,255.3	1,259.6	1,244.4	-10.9
Manitoba	606.9	608.9	605.5	-1.4	493.7	489.1	488.5	-5.2	113.2	119.8	117.0	3.8
Saskatchewan	519.7	519.0	517.7	-2.0	425.8	421.8	421.2	-4.6	93.9	97.2	96.6	2.7
Alberta	2,035.2	1,982.1	1,967.2	-68.0	1,701.2	1,627.9	1,618.0	-83.2	334.0	354.2	349.1	15.1
British Columbia	2,309.0	2,270.1	2,257.2	-51.8	1,853.4	1,777.0	1,776.5	-76.9	455.6	493.1	480.7	25.1

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	<u>Total</u>				<u>Full-time</u>				<u>Part-time</u>			
	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*
Canada	17,270.7	16,901.3	16,909.4	-361.3	13,995.1	13,726.8	13,687.8	-307.3	3,275.6	3,174.5	3,221.7	-53.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	221.0	224.3	214.8	-6.2	188.8	193.1	183.1	-5.7	32.2	31.1	31.7	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	70.2	72.3	71.6	1.4	58.1	60.0	57.5	-0.6	12.1	12.3	14.1	2.0
Nova Scotia	462.1	453.6	458.4	-3.7	374.1	370.3	375.0	0.9	88.0	83.3	83.4	-4.6
New Brunswick	371.1	374.2	373.1	2.0	312.6	319.2	316.4	3.8	58.6	55.0	56.7	-1.9
Quebec	3,912.5	3,858.1	3,858.1	-54.4	3,128.0	3,138.8	3,136.3	8.3	784.4	719.3	721.8	-62.6
Ontario	6,754.6	6,534.5	6,573.1	-181.5	5,466.9	5,304.1	5,309.7	-157.2	1,287.7	1,230.4	1,263.4	-24.3
Manitoba	609.3	609.0	607.9	-1.4	495.1	490.3	489.9	-5.2	114.2	118.7	118.0	3.8
Saskatchewan	521.8	521.8	520.6	-1.0	425.4	426.7	423.8	-1.6	96.2	95.1	96.8	0.6
Alberta	2,035.4	1,981.1	1,966.6	-68.8	1,696.7	1,633.1	1,618.3	-78.4	338.7	347.9	348.2	9.5
British Columbia	2,312.9	2,272.5	2,265.2	-47.7	1,849.4	1,791.3	1,777.7	-71.7	463.5	481.2	487.5	24.0

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s				Employment - '000s				Unemployment Rate - %			
	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*
Canada	2,960.6	2,821.8	2,813.2	-147.4	2,600.5	2,395.2	2,375.3	-225.2	12.2	15.1	15.6	3.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	35.5	34.3	34.0	-1.5	28.4	26.7	25.9	-2.5	20.0	22.4	23.8	3.8
Prince Edward Island	14.2	14.1	13.9	-0.3	11.7	11.4	11.4	-0.3	17.6	19.1	18.0	0.4
Nova Scotia	83.0	80.9	80.5	-2.5	70.8	67.0	68.2	-2.6	14.7	17.2	15.3	0.6
New Brunswick	66.5	59.8	60.5	-6.0	56.1	50.8	52.2	-3.9	15.8	14.9	13.9	-1.9
Quebec	649.7	625.8	620.3	-29.4	573.4	529.9	532.9	-40.5	11.7	15.3	14.1	2.4
Ontario	1,127.9	1,071.0	1,068.3	-59.6	966.1	888.0	878.3	-87.8	14.3	17.1	17.8	3.5
Manitoba	114.2	113.3	111.1	-3.1	103.3	100.6	98.7	-4.6	9.5	11.2	11.2	1.7
Saskatchewan	101.2	95.9	97.0	-4.2	92.6	87.7	86.6	-6.0	8.5	8.6	10.6	2.1
Alberta	377.8	353.9	352.2	-25.6	345.5	308.9	305.4	-40.1	8.5	12.7	13.3	4.8
British Columbia	390.6	372.9	375.4	-15.2	352.6	324.2	315.9	-36.7	9.8	13.1	15.8	6.0

15-24 Age Group - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s				Employment - '000s				Unemployment Rate - %			
	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*
Canada	2,867.2	2,722.2	2,706.6	-160.6	2,537.4	2,315.5	2,316.9	-220.5	11.5	14.9	14.4	2.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	33.1	31.9	31.3	-1.8	26.9	25.1	24.6	-2.3	18.4	21.3	21.4	3.0
Prince Edward Island	13.5	13.5	13.3	-0.2	11.1	11.2	10.9	-0.2	17.8	17.0	18.0	0.2
Nova Scotia	80.3	77.6	77.9	-2.4	68.5	64.1	66.5	-2.0	14.7	17.4	14.8	-0.1
New Brunswick	62.6	56.3	57.3	-5.3	53.1	48.3	50.0	-3.1	15.2	14.4	12.7	-2.5
Quebec	630.5	608.3	597.3	-33.2	561.7	515.5	522.9	-38.8	10.9	15.3	12.5	1.6
Ontario	1,088.2	1,027.6	1,024.0	-64.2	942.1	854.3	857.4	-84.7	13.4	16.9	16.3	2.9
Manitoba	111.5	108.4	107.8	-3.7	100.9	96.0	95.5	-5.4	9.6	11.4	11.4	1.8
Saskatchewan	97.0	93.2	92.9	-4.1	89.6	85.3	83.4	-6.2	7.7	8.5	10.1	2.4
Alberta	370.1	345.2	343.2	-26.9	338.4	301.1	298.4	-40.0	8.6	12.8	13.1	4.5
British Columbia	380.3	360.2	361.5	-18.8	345.2	314.6	307.3	-37.9	9.3	12.6	15.0	5.7

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia**

Canada - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual Change*	Employment - '000s			Annual Change*	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual Change*
	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09		Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09		Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	
Total, all industries	18,303.3	18,297.1	18,300.6	(2.7)	17,270.7	16,901.3	16,909.4	(361.3)	5.6	7.6	7.6	2.0
Goods-producing sector	4,344.7	4,157.7	4,113.9	(230.8)	4,111.7	3,835.7	3,803.4	(306.3)	5.4	7.7	7.5	2.1
Agriculture	352.4	353.1	353.7	1.3	338.1	339.7	335.2	(2.9)	4.1	3.8	5.2	1.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	366.7	355.5	341.7	(25.0)	341.8	319.1	301.7	(40.1)	6.8	10.2	11.7	4.9
Forestry and logging with support activities	62.1	59.0	54.7	(7.4)	54.3	49.6	44.4	(9.9)	12.6	15.9	18.8	6.2
Fishing, hunting and trapping	28.7	24.9	21.1	(7.6)	21.8	20.4	15.7	(6.1)	24.4	17.7	25.6	1.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	275.8	271.7	265.9	(9.9)	265.7	249.1	241.6	(24.1)	3.7	8.3	9.1	5.4
Utilities	149.4	155.2	151.2	1.8	148.6	150.3	149.9	1.3	-	3.1	-	-
Construction	1,360.9	1,321.4	1,330.7	(30.2)	1,296.6	1,225.5	1,232.8	(63.8)	4.7	7.2	7.4	2.7
Manufacturing	2,115.4	1,972.5	1,936.7	(178.7)	1,986.7	1,801.0	1,783.9	(202.8)	6.1	8.7	7.9	1.8
Durables	1,241.6	1,175.5	1,139.5	(102.1)	1,170.5	1,063.7	1,044.6	(125.9)	5.7	9.5	8.3	2.6
Non-durables	873.8	797.0	797.2	(76.6)	816.3	737.3	739.3	(77.0)	6.6	7.5	7.3	0.7
Services-producing sector	13,641.2	13,695.1	13,726.1	84.9	13,158.9	13,065.6	13,106.0	(52.9)	3.5	4.6	4.5	1.0
Trade	2,784.3	2,774.1	2,776.0	(8.3)	2,676.2	2,631.5	2,634.6	(41.6)	3.9	5.1	5.1	1.2
Wholesale trade	655.6	627.2	665.5	9.9	633.8	603.5	638.1	4.3	3.3	3.8	4.1	0.8
Retail trade	2,128.7	2,146.9	2,110.6	(18.1)	2,042.4	2,028.0	1,996.5	(45.9)	4.1	5.5	5.4	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	893.1	846.3	865.4	(27.7)	869.6	800.3	824.7	(44.9)	2.6	5.4	4.7	2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,086.7	1,148.9	1,157.3	70.6	1,065.9	1,109.2	1,115.0	49.1	1.9	3.5	3.7	1.8
Finance and insurance	797.1	801.4	811.5	14.4	788.3	776.6	784.1	(4.2)	1.1	3.1	3.4	2.3
Real estate and leasing	289.7	347.5	345.8	56.1	277.7	332.6	330.9	53.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,219.4	1,235.2	1,234.5	15.1	1,189.2	1,185.4	1,183.6	(5.6)	2.5	4.0	4.1	1.6
Business, building and other support services	751.4	718.9	717.5	(33.9)	685.3	658.0	649.0	(36.3)	8.8	8.5	9.5	0.7
Educational services	1,269.0	1,233.3	1,270.8	1.8	1,239.9	1,186.6	1,240.0	0.1	2.3	3.8	2.4	0.1
Health care and social assistance	1,953.3	1,989.1	1,992.0	38.7	1,921.1	1,949.0	1,955.0	33.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.2
Information, culture and recreation	787.6	837.2	826.5	38.9	740.0	796.9	776.5	36.6	6.0	4.8	6.0	-
Accommodation and food services	1,134.0	1,123.8	1,114.7	(19.3)	1,056.1	1,032.5	1,025.7	(30.4)	6.9	8.1	8.0	1.1
Other services	791.4	840.3	822.1	30.7	765.2	793.8	781.4	16.2	3.3	5.5	5.0	1.7
Public administration	971.0	948.0	949.3	(21.7)	950.4	922.4	920.5	(29.9)	2.1	2.7	3.0	0.9
Unclassified industries***	317.4	444.4	460.5	143.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nova Scotia - Actual**

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual Change*	Employment - '000s			Annual Change*
	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09		Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	
Total, all industries	495.1	497.8	496.9	3.8	402.1	453.6	458.4	-3.7
Goods-producing sector	102.8	100.5	99.5	-3.3	93.1	89.6	88.8	-4.3
Agriculture	7.5	8.4	8.7	1.2	6.8	7.4	7.6	0.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	15.8	15.3	14.5	-1.3	12.6	11.9	11.8	-0.8
Forestry and logging with support activities	3.7	1.8	2.0	-1.7	3.0	1.7	1.5	-1.5
Fishing, hunting and trapping	7.0	7.3	6.8	-0.2	4.7	5.2	5.5	0.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	5.0	6.2	5.7	0.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	-0.1
Utilities	2.8	3.6	3.6	0.8	2.8	3.5	3.6	0.8
Construction	34.4	36.6	36.4	2.0	32.1	33.6	32.1	0.0
Manufacturing	42.2	36.6	36.3	-5.9	38.8	33.3	33.6	-5.2
Durables	15.7	17.3	17.9	2.2	14.0	15.7	16.2	2.2
Non-durables	26.6	19.3	18.4	-8.2	24.8	17.7	17.4	-7.4
Services-producing sector	384.2	386.8	388.7	4.5	368.9	364.0	369.6	0.7
Trade	83.5	84.6	78.7	-4.8	79.6	78.2	74.8	-4.8
Wholesale trade	13.7	13.5	14.3	0.6	12.8	12.4	13.5	0.7
Retail trade	69.7	71.1	64.4	-5.3	66.8	65.7	61.3	-5.5
Transportation and warehousing	18.9	23.3	20.9	2.0	18.5	21.5	20.8	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	22.0	25.1	25.8	3.8	21.8	24.3	24.6	2.8
Finance and insurance	14.3	16.8	16.8	2.5	14.3	16.4	16.5	2.2
Real estate and leasing	7.6	8.3	9.0	1.4	7.5	7.8	8.1	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	23.7	23.3	22.3	-1.4	23.1	21.8	21.5	-1.6
Business, building and other support services	26.9	24.4	25.2	-1.7	24.3	22.5	22.0	-2.3
Educational services	36.9	39.8	41.6	4.7	36.1	38.6	40.3	4.2
Health care and social assistance	62.5	63.1	68.8	6.3	61.2	61.4	67.8	6.6
Information, culture and recreation	20.2	19.5	20.0	-0.2	18.7	18.5	18.8	0.1
Accommodation and food services	35.8	31.0	33.9	-1.9	33.1	27.5	29.4	-3.7
Other services	20.5	19.9	18.3	-2.2	19.7	18.6	17.4	-2.3
Public administration	33.3	32.8	33.2	-0.1	32.7	31.2	32.3	-0.4
Unclassified industries***	8.1	10.5	10.6	2.5	-	-	-	-

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

**Note: For consistency purposes we are no longer reporting unemployment rates by industry for Nova Scotia due to issues with small sample sizes. In previous versions of this table (Table 4), any zero value (sometimes appearing as a dash) for an unemployment rate should not be considered reliable due to small sample size. Please also note that where the annual change in the unemployment rate has been calculated between two months and one or both contain a zero value, they should also be considered unreliable.

***Note: Due to issues of small sample size labour force and unemployment rate for Unclassified industries are not reported.

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

-0.4

CMA Data
(Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

Characteristics	Unemployment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %				Employment Rate - %			
	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*	Oct'08	Sep'09	Oct'09	Annual Change*
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	7.0	8.6	8.4	1.4	71.1	70.0	68.6	-2.5	66.2	64.0	62.9	-3.3
Halifax	5.2	7.2	6.8	1.6	69.8	72.3	71.5	1.7	66.2	67.1	66.6	0.4
Saint John, New Brunswick	6.5	5.9	5.4	-1.1	65.0	67.9	67.0	2.0	60.9	63.8	63.4	2.5
Saguenay	6.9	7.8	6.6	-0.3	61.4	63.0	61.9	0.5	57.1	58.1	57.8	0.7
Quebec	3.9	5.2	5.2	1.3	66.6	65.8	65.3	-1.3	64.0	62.4	61.9	-2.1
Trois-Rivières	7.5	9.1	9.2	1.7	61.0	61.9	62.0	1.0	56.4	56.3	56.3	-0.1
Sherbrooke	6.4	6.3	5.7	-0.7	65.1	65.5	64.8	-0.3	60.9	61.4	61.1	0.2
Montreal	7.2	9.4	9.0	1.8	67.2	67.5	67.0	-0.2	62.4	61.2	61.0	-1.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.1	5.7	5.6	0.5	73.8	73.0	72.6	-1.2	70.0	68.9	68.5	-1.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	4.8	5.8	5.7	0.9	74.4	73.3	73.4	-1.0	70.8	69.1	69.3	-1.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5.1	5.6	5.6	0.5	73.6	72.9	72.3	-1.3	69.8	68.8	68.3	-1.5
Kingston	5.8	6.8	6.1	0.3	67.0	66.6	67.0	0.0	63.1	62.1	62.8	-0.3
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	5.8	10.5	10.1	4.3	65.9	64.6	64.2	-1.7	62.1	57.9	57.7	-4.4
Oshawa	7.5	9.6	9.2	1.7	70.6	69.1	68.2	-2.4	65.3	62.5	61.9	-3.4
Toronto	6.9	10.4	9.5	2.6	68.7	69.0	68.2	-0.5	64.0	61.8	61.8	-2.2
Hamilton	5.9	8.8	8.1	2.2	67.0	68.2	68.2	1.2	63.1	62.2	62.7	-0.4
St. Catharines - Niagara	7.2	9.5	9.4	2.2	65.2	63.2	63.3	-1.9	60.5	57.2	57.3	-3.2
London	6.8	11.5	10.3	3.5	69.0	66.9	66.8	-2.2	64.3	59.3	60.0	-4.3
Windsor	9.5	14.4	12.5	3.0	65.0	64.5	63.6	-1.4	58.8	55.2	55.7	-3.1
Kitchener	5.6	9.7	8.8	3.2	72.2	72.1	71.9	-0.3	68.2	65.1	65.6	-2.6
Thunder Bay	4.7	8.3	7.9	3.2	64.2	64.2	63.9	-0.3	61.2	58.9	58.7	-2.5
Winnipeg	4.8	6.1	6.0	1.2	70.6	71.5	71.0	0.4	67.2	67.1	66.7	-0.5
Regina	4.1	5.5	5.5	1.4	72.2	70.9	70.6	-1.6	69.3	67.1	66.7	-2.6
Saskatoon	4.1	4.9	4.3	0.2	73.3	75.8	74.5	1.2	70.3	72.2	71.3	1.0
Calgary	4.0	7.1	7.0	3.0	78.3	77.6	77.3	-1.0	75.2	72.1	71.9	-3.3
Edmonton	3.4	7.8	7.8	4.4	73.0	73.6	72.8	-0.2	70.6	67.9	67.1	-3.5
Abbotsford	4.8	8.8	7.8	3.0	70.8	70.4	70.8	0.0	67.4	64.1	65.3	-2.1
Vancouver	4.5	7.3	7.4	2.9	66.5	67.4	67.1	0.6	63.5	62.5	62.1	-1.4
Victoria	3.8	6.6	6.8	3.0	69.4	67.1	67.6	-1.8	66.8	62.7	63.0	-3.8

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply

labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbq=f&adm=8&dis=2>

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target

population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables* 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics: The *Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006*.

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises. Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances,

and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004*. As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbq=f&adm=8&dis=2>